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United States Patent [19]**Parma et al.**[11] **Patent Number:** **5,622,828**[45] **Date of Patent:** **Apr. 22, 1997**[54] **HIGH-AFFINITY OLIGONUCLEOTIDE
LIGANDS TO SECRETORY
PHOSPHOLIPASE A2 (SPLA₂)**[75] **Inventors:** **David H. Parma; Larry Gold**, both of
Boulder, Colo.[73] **Assignee:** **Nexstar Pharmaceuticals, Inc.**,
Boulder, Colo.[21] **Appl. No.:** **399,412**[22] **Filed:** **Mar. 6, 1995****Related U.S. Application Data**[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 714,131, Jun. 10, 1991, Pat.
No. 5,475,096, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No.
536,428, Jun. 11, 1990, abandoned, and Ser. No. 964,624,
Oct. 21, 1992, Pat. No. 5,496,938.[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** **C12P 19/34; C12Q 1/68;**
C07H 21/02; C07H 21/04[52] **U.S. Cl.** **435/6; 435/91.2; 536/22.1;**
935/77; 935/78[58] **Field of Search** **435/6, 91.2; 536/22.1;**
935/77, 78[56] **References Cited****FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS**

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Primary Examiner—Stephanie W. Zitomer[57] **ABSTRACT**

This invention discloses high-affinity oligonucleotide ligands to human secretory phospholipase A2 (sPLA₂), specifically RNA ligands having the ability to bind to sPLA₂, and the methods for obtaining such ligands.

11 Claims, No Drawings

HIGH-AFFINITY OLIGONUCLEOTIDE LIGANDS TO SECRETORY PHOSPHOLIPASE A2 (sPLA₂)

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S. patent Ser. No. 714,131 filed Jun. 10, 1991, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,475,096, issued Dec. 12, 1995, entitled *Nucleic Acid Ligands*, which is a Continuation-in Part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 07/536,428, filed Jun. 11, 1990, entitled *Systematic Evolution of Ligands by Exponential Enrichment*, now abandoned, and U.S. patent Ser. No. 964,624, filed Oct. 21, 1992, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,496,938, issued Mar. 5, 1996, entitled *Nucleic Acid Ligands to HIV-RT and HIV-1 Rev*, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,496,938.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Described herein are methods for identifying and preparing high-affinity nucleic acid ligands to secretory phospholipase A2 (sPLA₂). The method utilized herein for identifying such nucleic acid ligands is called SELEX, an acronym for Systematic Evolution of Ligands by Exponential enrichment. Specifically disclosed herein are high-affinity nucleic acid ligands. The invention includes high-affinity RNA ligands which bind to sPLA₂ and inhibit the enzymatic activity of sPLA₂.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Inflammation is a local response to tissue damage or foreign material which is designed to isolate and/or destroy injured tissues and foreign substances. Uncontrolled inflammatory responses may irreparably damage host tissue, as in the chronic inflammation of rheumatoid arthritis or lead to multiple organ failure and death as in the systemic inflammation of septic shock.

Eicosanoids are metabolic products of the essential fatty acid, arachadonic acid and are known to play a central role in the inflammatory response. Arachadonic acid is an integral component of cell membranes where it is commonly found as an sn-2 acyl or alkyl ester of 3-sn-phosphoglycerides. Phospholipase A2 (PLA₂) is a class of enzymes that specifically catalyze the hydrolysis of the sn-2 acyl or alkyl ester of phosphoglycerides, producing equimolar quantities of lysophospholipids and free fatty acids. The PLA₂ catalyzed hydrolysis of one such membrane phospholipid, alkyl-arachidonyl-glycerophosphatidylcholine, yields free arachidonic acid and lyso-platelet activating factor (lyso-PAF), the precursor of PAF, in equimolar amounts. Since the availability of free arachidonic acid is rate limiting for eicosanoid synthesis, the pro-inflammatory role of PLA₂ is thought to be the consequence of its role in arachadonic acid metabolism.

Three mammalian PLA₂ enzymes are known. Pancreatic PLA₂ is related to the type I PLA₂ from the venom of Elapidae and Hydrophide both in primary and tertiary structure. A digestive enzyme, synthesized as a proenzyme in the pancreas, it is unlikely to play a central role in inflammatory conditions.

Two non-pancreatic mammalian enzymes have been described. One is a high molecular weight intracellular enzyme. The other is a soluble enzyme, sPLA₂, and is of particular interest because it has been isolated from inflammatory exudates, such as synovial fluid (Seilhamer et al. (1989) J. Biol. Chem. 264: 5335-5338) and from platelets

(Kramer et al. (1989) J. Bio. Chem. 264: 5768-5775). sPLA₂ is known by several equivalent names, including secretory phospholipase A₂, soluble phospholipase A₂ and synovial phospholipase A2, all of which can be used interchangeably. This enzyme, which has been sequenced, has a molecular weight of 14 kD, a pI>10 and is homologous to type II PLA₂ from the venoms of Crotalidae and Viperidae (Kramer et al. (1989) supra; Scott et al. (1991) Science 254: 1007; Wery et al. (1991) Nature 352: 79-82).

The involvement of sPLA₂ in the inflammatory response is supported by two types of data. First, elevated levels of serum PLA₂ activity have been observed in diseases such as endotoxemia (Vadas and Hay (1983) Can. J. Physiol. Pharmacol. 61: 561-566), sepsis (Vadas (1984) J. Lab. Clin. Med. 104: 873-881; Nevalainen et al. (1992) Clin. Chem. 38: 1824-1829), rheumatoid arthritis (Pruzanski et al. (1988) J. Rheumatol. 15: 1351-1355), pancreatitis (Nevalainen et al. (1993) Gut 34: 1133-1136) and uremia (Costello et al. (1990) Clin. Chem. 36: 198-200) and in some studies correlate with severity and outcome. One of the best documented cases is acute pancreatitis in which sPLA₂ immuno-reactive activity, but not pancreatic PLA₂ immuno-reactive activity, is correlated with serum PLA₂ enzymatic activity. The duration of the elevated levels is longer for the more severe necrotizing pancreatitis than the less severe oedematous form (Nevalainen et al. (1993) supra).

Second, in both animal and tissue models (Snyder et al. (1993) J. Pharmacol. and Therapeutics 266: 1147-1155), the introduction of sPLA₂ results in an inflammatory like response.

The isolation of specific antagonists to sPLA₂ would have multiple uses. First, sPLA₂ ligands would provide a useful tool for defining the enzyme's role in inflammatory responses and in diagnosing various inflammatory conditions. Second, sPLA₂ antagonists would be useful as an anti-inflammatory therapeutic. Given the cationic nature of sPLA₂ and the specificity of high affinity oligonucleotide ligands, SELEX technology is well suited for the isolation of sPLA₂ antagonists which would not cross react with pancreatic or high molecular weight PLA₂s. The present invention demonstrates the successful isolation of high-affinity oligonucleotide antagonists to sPLA₂.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention includes methods of identifying and producing nucleic acid ligands to secretory phospholipase A2 (sPLA₂) and the nucleic acid ligands so identified and produced. More particularly, RNA sequences are provided that are capable of binding specifically to sPLA₂.

Further included in this invention is a method of identifying nucleic acid ligands and nucleic acid ligand sequences to sPLA₂ comprising the steps of (a) preparing a candidate mixture of nucleic acids, (b) partitioning between members of said candidate mixture on the basis of affinity to sPLA₂, and (c) amplifying the selected molecules to yield a mixture of nucleic acids enriched for nucleic acid sequences with a relatively higher affinity for binding to sPLA₂.

More specifically, the present invention includes the RNA ligands to sPLA₂ identified according to the above-described method, including those ligands listed in Table 2. Also included are RNA ligands to sPLA₂ that are substantially homologous to any of the given ligands and that have substantially the same ability to bind sPLA₂ and antagonize sPLA₂ activity. Further included in this invention are RNA ligands to sPLA₂ that have substantially the same structural

form as the ligands presented herein and that have substantially the same ability to bind sPLA₂ and antagonize sPLA₂ activity.

The present invention also includes modified nucleotide sequences based on the RNA ligands identified herein and mixtures of the same.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This application describes high-affinity nucleic acid ligands to sPLA₂ identified through the method known as SELEX. SELEX is described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 07/536,428, entitled *Systematic Evolution of Ligands by EXponential Enrichment*, now abandoned, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 07/714,131, filed Jun. 10, 1991, entitled *Nucleic Acid Ligands*, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,475,096, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 07/931,473, filed Aug. 17, 1992, entitled *Nucleic Acid Ligands*, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,270,163, (see also PCT/US91/04078). These applications, each specifically incorporated herein by reference, are collectively called the SELEX Patent Applications.

In its most basic form, the SELEX process may be defined by the following series of steps:

1) A candidate mixture of nucleic acids of differing sequence is prepared. The candidate mixture generally includes regions of fixed sequences (i.e., each of the members of the candidate mixture contains the same sequences in the same location) and regions of randomized sequences. The fixed sequence regions are selected either: (a) to assist in the amplification steps described below, (b) to mimic a sequence known to bind to the target, or (c) to enhance the concentration of a given structural arrangement of the nucleic acids in the candidate mixture. The randomized sequences can be totally randomized (i.e., the probability of finding a base at any position being one in four) or only partially randomized (e.g., the probability of finding a base at any location can be selected at any level between 0 and 100 percent).

2) The candidate mixture is contacted with the selected target under conditions favorable for binding between the target and members of the candidate mixture. Under these circumstances, the interaction between the target and the nucleic acids of the candidate mixture can be considered as forming nucleic acid-target pairs between the target and those nucleic acids having the strongest affinity for the target.

3) The nucleic acids with the highest affinity for the target are partitioned from those nucleic acids with a lesser affinity to the target. Because only an extremely small number of sequences (and possibly only one molecule of nucleic acid) corresponding to the highest affinity nucleic acids exist in the candidate mixture, it is generally desirable to set the partitioning criteria so that a significant amount of the nucleic acids in the candidate mixture (approximately 5–50%) are retained during partitioning.

4) Those nucleic acids selected during partitioning as having the relatively higher affinity to the target are then amplified to create a new candidate mixture that is enriched in nucleic acids having a relatively higher affinity for the target.

5) By repeating the partitioning and amplifying steps above, the newly formed candidate mixture contains fewer and fewer unique sequences, and the average degree of affinity of the nucleic acids to the target will generally increase. Taken to its extreme, the SELEX process will yield

a candidate mixture containing one or a small number of unique nucleic acids representing those nucleic acids from the original candidate mixture having the highest affinity to the target molecule.

The SELEX Patent Applications describe and elaborate on this process in great detail. Included are targets that can be used in the process; methods for partitioning nucleic acids within a candidate mixture; and methods for amplifying partitioned nucleic acids to generate an enriched candidate mixture. The SELEX Patent Applications also describe ligands obtained to a number of target species, including both protein targets where the protein is and is not a nucleic acid binding protein.

SELEX provides high affinity ligands of a target molecule. This represents a singular achievement that is unprecedented in the field of nucleic acids research. The present invention applies the SELEX procedure to the specific target of sPLA₂. In the Example section below, the experimental parameters used to isolate and identify the nucleic acid ligands to sPLA₂ are described.

In order to produce nucleic acids desirable for use as a pharmaceutical, it is preferred that the nucleic acid ligand (1) binds to the target in a manner capable of achieving the desired effect on the target; (2) be as small as possible to obtain the desired effect; (3) be as stable as possible; and (4) be a specific ligand to the chosen target. In most situations, it is preferred that the nucleic acid ligand have the highest possible affinity to the target.

In co-pending and commonly assigned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 07/964,624, filed Oct. 21, 1992 ('624), now U.S. Pat. No. 5,496,938, methods are described for obtaining improved nucleic acid ligands after SELEX has been performed. The '624 application, entitled *Nucleic Acid Ligands to HIV-RT and HIV-1 Rev*, is specifically incorporated herein by reference.

In the present invention, a SELEX experiment was performed in search of RNA with specific high affinity for sPLA₂ from a degenerate library containing 30 or 50 random positions (30N or 50N). This invention includes the specific RNA ligands to sPLA₂ shown in Table 2 (SEQ ID Nos.:10–122), identified by the methods described in Examples 1 and 2. The scope of the ligands covered by this invention extends to all nucleic acid ligands of sPLA₂, modified and unmodified, identified according to the SELEX procedure. More specifically, this invention includes nucleic acid sequences that are substantially homologous to the ligands shown in Table 2. By substantially homologous it is meant a degree of primary sequence homology in excess of 70%, most preferably in excess of 80%. A review of the sequence homologies of the ligands of sPLA₂ shown in Table 2 shows that sequences with little or no primary homology may have substantially the same ability to bind sPLA₂. For these reasons, this invention also includes nucleic acid ligands that have substantially the same ability to bind sPLA₂ as the nucleic acid ligands shown in Table 2. Substantially the same ability to bind sPLA₂ means that the affinity is within a few orders of magnitude of the affinity of the ligands described herein. It is well within the skill of those of ordinary skill in the art to determine whether a given sequence—substantially homologous to those specifically described herein—has substantially the same ability to bind sPLA₂.

This invention also includes the ligands as described above, wherein certain chemical modifications are made in order to increase the in vivo stability of the ligand or to enhance or mediate the delivery of the ligand. Examples of

such modifications include chemical substitutions at the sugar and/or phosphate and/or base positions of a given nucleic acid sequence. See, e.g., U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/117,991, filed Sep. 8, 1993, entitled *High Affinity Nucleic Acid Ligands Containing Modified Nucleotides*, now abandoned, specifically incorporated herein by reference. Other modifications are known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such modifications may be made post-SELEX (modification of previously identified unmodified ligands) or by incorporation into the SELEX process.

The nucleic acid ligands to the sPLA₂ protein described herein are useful as pharmaceuticals and as diagnostic reagents.

EXAMPLE 1

Experimental Procedures

A. Materials

The human sPLA₂, rabbit anti-human sPLA₂ polyclonal antibody, and enzymatic and chromogenic substrates used in these experiments were supplied by Eli Lilly & Co. hen egg-white lysozyme (6× crystallized) was provided by Dr. S. C. Gill, Jr and is commercially available. The 2' NH₂ modified CTP and UTP were prepared according to Pieken et al. (1991) Science 253: 314-317. DNA oligonucleotides were synthesized by Operon. All other reagents and chemicals were purchased from commercial sources.

B. SELEX: 2'OH RNA

The SELEX procedure is described in detail in U.S. Pat. No. 5,270,163 and elsewhere. The DNA template used in 2'OH RNA SELEXes contained 30 random nucleotides, flanked by the N1 template 5' and 3' fixed regions (30N1 (SEQ ID NO.:1), Table I). The fixed regions include DNA primer annealing sites for PCR and cDNA synthesis as well as the consensus T7 promoter region to allow in vitro transcription. These single-stranded DNA molecules were converted into double-stranded transcribable templates by PCR amplification using the primers indicated in Table I (SEQ ID NOs.:2 and 3). PCR conditions were 50 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris-Cl, pH 9, 0.1% Triton X-100, 7.5 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM of each dATP, dCTP, dGTP, and dTTP, and contained 25 U/ml of Taq DNA polymerase. Transcription reactions contained 5 mM DNA template, 5 U/μl T7 RNA polymerase, 40 mM Tris-Cl (pH 8.0), 12 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM DTT, 1 mM spermidine, 0.002% Triton X-100, 4% PEG 8000, 2 mM each of 2'OH ATP, 2'OH GTP, 2'OH CTP, 2'OH UTP, and 0.31 mM a ³²P 2'OH ATP. SELEX binding reactions are outlined in Table I. For the binding reactions, RNA molecules were incubated with sPLA₂ in TBSC buffer (137 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 5 mM CaCl₂, 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4) for 15 minutes at 37° C. Protein-RNA complexes were separated from unbound RNA by nitrocellulose filter partitioning and bound RNA was isolated from filters by phenol/urea extraction. The RNA was reverse transcribed into cDNA by AMV reverse transcriptase at 48° C. for 60 minutes in 50 mM Tris-Cl pH (8.3), 60 mM NaCl, 6 mM Mg(OAc)₂, 10 mM DTT, 100 pmol DNA primer, 0.4 mM each of dNTPs, and 0.4 U/μl AMV RT. PCR amplification of this cDNA resulted in approximately 500 pmol double-stranded DNA, transcripts of which were used to initiate the next round of SELEX.

C. SELEX: 2'NH₂ RNA

For 2'NH₂ SELEXes, DNA templates contained 50 random nucleotides flanked by N7 (50N7 SELEX (SEQ ID NO.:4)) or by N9 (50N9 SELEX (SEQ ID NO.:7)) 3' and 5' fixed regions shown in Table I. The RNAs transcribed from these templates contained cytidine and uridine in which the 2'OH of the ribose moiety was replaced with a NH₂ group.

In these SELEXes, both nitrocellulose partitioning (50N9 SELEX: rounds 6, 7, 10 and 11; 50N7 SELEX rounds 7, 8, 11 and 12) and sPLA₂ immobilized on beads via an anti-sPLA₂ polyclonal antibody (50N9 SELEX: rounds 1-5, 8 and 9; 50N7 SELEX rounds 1-6, 9 and 10) were used to separate free from bound RNA.

Polyclonal anti-sPLA₂ agarose beads were prepared from an ammonium sulfate precipitated, anion exchange purified immunoglobulin fraction of an sPLA₂ immunized rabbit. The immunoglobulins were bound to hydrazide activated agarose beads (CARBOLINK Coupling Gel, Pierce, Rockford, Ill.) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The resulting immunoglobulin density was estimated to be 1.2 mg/ml of gel. Coupling of sPLA₂ was accomplished by incubating 50 μl of Ab-gel with 500 μl of 2 μM sPLA₂ in TBSC for 2 hours at 37° C. The washed gel, which was resuspended in 500 μl of TBSC and stored at 4° C., had a calculated sPLA₂ density of 0.2 to 2 pmol/μl of gel, assuming that 1 to 10% of the Ig fraction is anti-sPLA₂ Ab and a stoichiometry of 2 molecules of sPLA₂ bound per antibody molecule.

For rounds in which immobilized sPLA₂ was used to partition unbound RNA from sPLA₂/RNA complexes, RNA was incubated with washed sPLA₂-gel in a siliconized column for 5 minutes at 37° C., as indicated in Table I. Unbound RNA was removed by extensive washing with TBSC. Bound RNA was eluted as two fractions; the first fraction was eluted with calcium free buffer, TBS; the second fraction was eluted with free polyclonal anti-sPLA₂ Ab in TBS and was processed for use in the following round. The percentage of input RNA eluted by each step is recorded in Table I. For rounds in which partitioning was accomplished by nitrocellulose filter binding (Table I), free sPLA₂ and RNA were incubated for 5 minutes at 37° C., filtered through TBSC prewashed nitrocellulose filters and then washed with 3 ml of TBSC.

RNA/sPLA₂ complexes absorbed to nitrocellulose filters and fractions eluted from immobilized sPLA₂ were heated at 90° C. for 5 minutes in 1% SDS, 2% β-mercaptoethanol and extracted with phenol/chloroform. The RNAs were then processed as in the 2'OH SELEXes except that 2'NH₂ CTP and 2'NH₂ UTP were substituted for CTP and UTP in transcription reactions.

D. Nitrocellulose Filter Partitioning

The nitrocellulose filter partitioning method was used as described in SELEX Patent Applications to determine the affinity of RNA ligands for sPLA₂ and for other proteins. Filter discs (nitrocellulose/cellulose acetate mixed matrix, 0.45 μm pore size, Millipore) were placed on a vacuum manifold and washed with 5 ml of TBSC buffer under vacuum. Reaction mixtures, containing ³²P labeled RNA pools and sPLA₂, were incubated in TBSC for 5 minutes at 37° C., filtered, and then immediately washed with 5 ml TBSC. The filters were air-dried and counted in a Beckman liquid scintillation counter without fluor.

The equilibrium dissociation constant, K_d, for an RNA pool or specific ligand that binds monophasically is given by the equation

$$K_d = [P_f][R_f]/[RP]$$

where,

[Rf]=free RNA concentration

[Pf]=free Protein concentration

[RP]=concentration of RNA/protein complexes

K_d=dissociation constant

A rearrangement of this equation, in which the fraction of RNA bound at equilibrium is expressed as a function of the total concentration of the reactants, was used to calculate K_ds of monophasic binding curves:

$$q = (P_T + R_T + K_d - ((P_T + R_T + K_d)^2 - 4 P_T R_T)^{1/2})$$

q =fraction of RNA bound

$[P_T]$ =total protein concentration

$[R_T]$ =total RNA concentration

Many ligands and evolved RNA pools yield biphasic binding curves. Biphasic binding can be described as the binding of two affinity species that are not in equilibrium. Biphasic binding data were evaluated with the equation

$$q = \frac{2P_T + R_T + K_{d1} + K_{d2} - [(P_T + X_1 R_1 + K_{d1})^2 - 4P_T X_1 R_1]^{1/2} - [(P_T + X_2 R_2 + K_{d2})^2 - 4P_T X_2 R_2]^{1/2}}{K_{d1} + K_{d2}}$$

where X_1 and X_2 are the mole fractions of affinity species R_1 and R_2 and K_{d1} and K_{d2} are the corresponding dissociation constants. K_{d1} s were determined by least square fitting of the data points using the graphics program Kaleidagraph (Synergy Software, Reading, Pa.).

E. Cloning and Sequencing

During the last round of SELEX, PCR of cDNA was performed with primers which contain recognition sites for the restriction endonucleases HindIII and BamHI. Using these restriction sites, the DNA sequences were inserted directionally into the pUC 18 vector. These recombinant plasmids were transformed into *E. coli* strain XL-1 Blue (Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif.). Plasmid DNA was prepared according to the alkaline hydrolysis method (Zhou et al. (1990) Biotechniques 8: 172-173) and about 100 clones were sequenced with the Sequenase sequencing kit (United States Biochemical Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio).

F. Ligand Truncation

Truncation experiments were carried out to determine the minimal sequence necessary for high affinity binding of the RNA ligands to sPLA₂. For 3' boundary determination, RNA ligands were 5' end-labeled with γ -³²P-ATP using T4 polynucleotide kinase. 5' boundaries were established with 3' end-labeled ligands using a ³²P-pCp and T4 RNA ligase. After partial alkaline hydrolysis, radiolabeled RNA ligands were incubated with sPLA₂ at concentrations ranging from 0.04 nM to 28 nM and sPLA₂/RNA complexes were separated from unbound RNA by nitrocellulose partitioning. RNA truncates that bound with high affinity were identified on high-resolution denaturing polyacrylamide gels. For each radioactively labeled ligand, two types of ladders were generated to serve as markers: 1) a partial alkaline hydrolysis ladder, and 2) a partial RNase T1 digestion ladder.

EXAMPLE 2

RNA Ligands to sPLA₂

A. 2'OH SELEX

The primary objectives of the 2'OH SELEXes were 1) to generate high affinity ligands to human sPLA₂ and 2) to determine if a non-amplifiable, non-specific competitor could provide selection pressure for high affinity ligands under experimental conditions which, in the absence of competitor, did not detectably enrich for high affinity ligands. Experimental conditions for the Control, Competition, and Standard SELEX procedures are outlined in Table 1. The (Control) SELEX experiment was initiated with 240 nM sPLA₂ and a 10-fold molar excess of 2'OH RNA randomized at 30 contiguous positions, 30N1 (SEQ ID NO.:1); these conditions were maintained throughout this SELEX. A second (Competition) SELEX, in which increased stringency was imposed by a high concentration of a non-amplifiable competitor (0.5 mM tRNA), was initiated

with an aliquot of the third round Control SELEX RNA. A third (Standard) SELEX, in which stringency was increased by reducing the sPLA₂ concentration to 12 nM, while maintaining a 10-fold molar excess of RNA, was started with an aliquot of the fifth round Control SELEX RNA.

The starting pool contained approximately 5×10^{14} RNA molecules (500 pmol) and bound sPLA₂ with K_d of 240 nM. After 12 rounds, the Standard and Competition SELEX pools bound sPLA₂ biphasically; the high affinity species represented about 25% of the molecules in both pools and bound with a K_d of 4 nM. No improvement was observed in the affinity of the Control SELEX RNA. These results validate the non-amplifiable competitor strategy.

The three SELEXes showed no further improvement in affinity in subsequent rounds. Twelfth and fourteenth round cDNAs from the Standard and Competition SELEXes, respectively, were PCR amplified and cloned into pUC 18; 51 clones from the Standard and 34 from the Competition SELEX were sequenced. Sequences were aligned manually and are provided in Table II. The sequences from the 2'OH SELEX from 30N1 RNA are designated by ligand names with numbers only (SEQ ID NOs.:10-59).

B. 2'NH₂ SELEX

In the 2'NH₂ SELEXes, two alternate techniques were used to partition unbound RNA from sPLA₂/RNA complexes: nitrocellulose filtration and sPLA₂ immobilized on polyclonal anti-sPLA₂ beads as outlined in Table I. The elution of RNA from immobilized sPLA₂/RNA complexes was based on the observation that the binding of many ligands to sPLA₂ is calcium dependent and on the premise that free polyclonal antibody can compete off bound ligands.

The starting pools for both the 50N7 (SEQ ID NO.:4) and 50N9 (SEQ ID NO.:7) SELEXes contained approximately 5×10^{14} RNA molecules (500 pmol) and bound sPLA₂ with $K_{d's}$ of 71 and 48 nM, respectively. After 11 rounds, the 50N9 SELEX pool bound sPLA₂ biphasically; the high affinity species which represented about 67% of the molecules, bound with a K_d of 1.3 nM. Only a marginal improvement in affinity (K_d =17 nM) was observed for the twelfth round 50N7 SELEX. Eleventh and twelfth round cDNAs from the 50N9 and 50N7 SELEXes, respectively, were PCR amplified with primers containing restriction sites and cloned into pUC18; 40 clones from the 50N9 and 41 from the 50N7 SELEX were sequenced. Sequences were aligned manually and are shown in Table II. The sequences from the 50N9 RNA SELEX are designated by ligand names including NN (SEQ ID NOs.:60-80) and the sequences from the 50N7 RNA SELEX are designated by ligand names including NS (SEQ ID NOs.:81-96).

C. RNA Sequences

Sequences identified by the sPLA₂ SELEX procedures described above are shown in Table II (SEQ ID NOs.:10-96). In the 2'OH SELEXes, 16 of 51 (Standard SELEX) and 14 of 34 (Competition SELEX) sequenced ligands were unique. A unique sequence is operationally defined as one that differs from all others by three or more nucleotides. In Table II, the RNA sequences of all 2'OH RNA ligands are shown in standard single letter code (Cornish-Bowden (1985) Nuc. Acid Res. 13: 3021-3030). These clones fall into five sequence families (I-V) and a group of unrelated sequences (Orphans); ligands in all six groups bind with high affinity. In addition, 12 of 38 (50N9) and 12 of 40 (50N7) sequenced ligands were unique (Table II). All of the 50N9 ligands that bound sPLA₂ with high affinity constituted a single sequence family (VI) which is the dominant family (19 of 40) of the 50N9 SELEX. Ligand NS2 which was isolated repeatedly from the 50N7 SELEX

and the 2'OH Standard SELEX orphan 60 are related to family VI.

The data in Table II define consensus sequences for families I, II, III and VI (SEQ ID NOs.:97-100). The juxtaposition of the conserved sequences of family VI to the 5' fixed region and the conservation of the AGA by ligand NN2, suggest that these ligands require at least 3 nucleotides of the 5' fixed sequence for high affinity binding. Similarly, the family II alignment suggests that a 5' proximal CUC is necessary for high affinity binding; in some ligands this is a 5' fixed sequence, while in others it is an evolved sequence. Based on the juxtaposition of the conserved sequence of family I and II to the 3' fixed region an analogous logic predicts 3' boundaries within the 3' fixed region for ligands of these families.

The data in Table II also show that the distribution of sequence families I-V and orphans is different in the Standard and Competition SELEXes. Family I and V ligands occur frequently (18/51 and 9/51, respectively) in the Standard SELEX but are undetectable (0/34) in the Competition SELEX. A simple explanation for this difference is based on the observation that the high affinity binding of family I and V ligands and orphan 60 (and presumably the other orphans), unlike ligands of families II, III and IV, is calcium dependent. This correlation suggests that the free calcium was titrated by the high concentration of competitor tRNA, thus disallowing enrichment for high affinity, calcium dependent ligands.

D. Affinities

The dissociation constants for representative members of families I-VI, orphan and other ligands were determined by nitrocellulose filter binding experiments and are listed in Table III. Unlike random RNA, all tested ligands from the 2'OH SELEXes bound biphasically. Since the affinity determinations are made under conditions of protein excess, biphasic binding suggests that the ligand exists as two affinity species that are not in equilibrium, presumably these correspond to alternatively folded conformations. In most cases, the affinity of the low affinity species resembles that of random RNA which suggests that one folded conformation binds with high affinity and that all others bind like random RNA. Most high affinity species have dissociation constants from 0.2 to 2 nM which is 1200 to 120-fold improvement over random RNA.

Unlike the 2'OH ligands, the high affinity 2'NH₂ ligands bind monophasically. The lone exception is family VI ligand NN27 (SEQ ID NO:61) which differs from the consensus sequence in having a rigorously conserved G replaced by a U. The affinity of family VI ligands is approximately 1 nM which is about a 50-fold improvement over that of random 2'NH₂ RNA. The binding characteristics of the 2'OH and 2'NH₂ ligands demonstrate that a priori it is not possible to know if a biphasic population is a collection of biphasic binders or a mixed population of high and low affinity ligands.

EXAMPLE 3

Ligand Truncation

To determine the minimal sequence necessary for high-affinity binding to sPLA₂, boundary analyses were performed on representative members of Family I (ligand 2 (SEQ ID NO.:11)), Family II (ligands 72 and 721 (SEQ ID NOs.:20 and 33)), Family V (ligands 80 and 87 (SEQ ID NOs.:53 and 54)), Family VI (ligands NN41, NN11 and NN19 (SEQ ID NOs.:68, 60, and 64, respectively)). Data for

truncation/boundary determinations are shown in Table II (SEQ ID NOs.:101-121). The 3' boundaries of family I and II ligands are located in the 3' fixed region as is that of family V ligands. The position of the 5' boundary of family II ligands is in the 5' fixed region when the conserved CUC is fixed sequence. Similarly, the 5' boundary of family VI ligands is also in the 5' fixed region, while the 5' boundary of ligand 80 is the 5' G of the 5' fixed region. The 3' boundary of family VI ligands coincides with the 3' end of the consensus sequence.

Boundary locations were checked by determining the affinities of truncated ligands that approximate the minimal ligands. Although in general such truncates frequently bind as well as full length ligands, it is not a necessary outcome for at least two reasons. First, the boundary is primarily defined from the difference in affinity of the boundary species and the species that is one nucleotide shorter. Second, boundary experiments examine the affinity of ligands truncated on only one end, while the minimal ligand is truncated from both ends.

Binding affinities for full length and truncated ligands are shown in Table III. The truncates of ligands 2 and 87 (ligands 2.3 and 87.3, (SEQ ID NOs.:102 and 109) respectively) bind as well as their full length ligands, while truncates of 72, 72t and NN19 (72.c, 72t.2c and NN19.4, (SEQ ID NOs.:105, 106, and 117) exhibit a 5 to 10 fold loss in affinity. Also, the affinity of NN19.4 is restored to nearly full length levels by the addition of as few as six nucleotides to its 3' end (NN19.11, NN19.13, NN19.15 (SEQ ID NOs.:118, 119, and 120)). While the low affinity of truncate 87.4 (SEQ ID NO.:110) confirms that the 5' G of ligands 80 and 87 is essential for high affinity binding, the high affinity of truncate 87.5 (SEQ ID NO.:111) shows that the entire 5' fixed sequence is not necessary. The minimal ligand, operationally defined by the traditional boundary experiment, may include sequences that are required for an alternate function (i.e., proper folding; the ligands must renature in the course of the experiment) or for no function at all. In other words, ligands that are shorter than the minimal ligand may bind with high affinity.

EXAMPLE 4

Specificity of RNA Ligands to Human sPLA₂

The affinity of sPLA₂ ligands 2, 72, 80, 87, NN19 and NN19.15 (SEQ ID NOs.:11, 20, 53, 54, 64, and 117, respectively) for proteins other than sPLA₂, was determined by nitrocellulose partitioning (Tables IV and V). Like sPLA₂, hen egg white lysozyme, bFGF and elastase are small, highly cationic proteins. Bovine pancreatic PLA₂ is an evolutionarily and structurally related enzyme. The data in Table IV show that the ligands are highly specific for sPLA₂. Specificity is particularly well illustrated by the affinities for bovine pancreatic PLA₂ which is 10⁴-fold less than that for human sPLA₂. These data show that in general, evolved RNA ligands to sPLA₂ bind to other proteins with an affinity similar to that of random RNA.

EXAMPLE 5

2'F Modification of 2'OH High Affinity Ligands

It was of interest to determine if 2'OH RNA ligands converted to a nuclease resistant form by the incorporation of 2' modified pyrimidines retained affinity for the target protein. Five 2'OH high affinity ligands to sPLA₂ (ligands

11tF, 72F, 73tF, 86tF and 87F (SEQ ID NOs.:37, 21, 32, 50 and 55, respectively) were transcribed with 2'F CTP and 2'UTP in place of CTP and UTP and their binding affinities determined. As shown in Table III, both qualitative and quantitative changes were observed in the binding characteristics of four ligands; whereas all five bound biphasically as 2'OH RNA, they bound monophasically as 2'F RNA and their affinity was only marginally better (2 to 5 fold) than that of the random 2'F RNA control, regardless of their 2'OH affinity. On the other hand, the binding and inhibition characteristics of ligand 87 were unchanged by 2'F modification. No degradation of this RNA was observed after incubation in 0.5× serum for 3 hours.

EXAMPLE 6

Secondary Structure of High Affinity Ligands

In favorable instances, comparative analysis of aligned sequences enables deduction of secondary structure and structure-function relationships. Nucleotides that covary according to Watson-Crick base pairing rules are apt to be paired. Sequences that vary in composition and particularly in length are considered to be unimportant for function, while highly conserved sequences are apt to be directly involved in function.

Comparative analysis of family VI sequences yields a hairpin structure with a highly conserved, asymmetrical internal loop. The terminal loop (T-loop) is variable in both length and sequence (except the first and last positions) and is not apt to be directly involved in binding. The I-loop divides the stem in two. The V-stem varies in length (3–5 nucleotide pairs) and sequence. Three of the 5 base pairs are confirmed by Watson-Crick covariation. The C-stem is absolutely conserved. In this structure, the I-loop, C-stem and single stranded tails are critical for binding.

The suggested structure for family III ligands is a two plane G-quartet with a closing double helix, the sequence of which is not conserved. Based on the limited data, the G-quartet loop sequences and a 5' single stranded sequence may be conserved.

Family II contains two very highly conserved sequences: CUUACRG and GCYGAG. Without exception, the R and Y exhibit Watson-Crick covariation which strongly suggests

that they are base paired, leading to a core structure consisting of a conserved, bulged stem that has an unpaired G adjacent to the 3' end of the 3' half of the stem. This G may be a loop or a bulged nucleotide.

EXAMPLE 7

Inhibition of PLA2-Mediated Contractions

The ligands of the invention are able to selectively block PLA2-mediated contractions of guinea pig lung pleural strips. The procedure described by Snyder et al. (Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (1992) 262: 1147–1153) was followed to test the ability of the ligands to inhibit PLA2-induced contraction. Ligand 19.15 (SEQ ID NO: 121) was tested in this assay and showed a dose dependent inhibition of contraction. The same ligand was tested for its ability to inhibit an arachadonic acid-mediated contraction and did not act differently than the control. This example demonstrates that the ligands of the invention specifically inhibit PLA2-mediated contraction.

EXAMPLE 8

Inhibition of the sPLA₂ Enzymatic Activity

To directly test the ability of the RNA ligands to inhibit sPLA₂ enzymatic activity the procedure described by Reynolds et al. (Anal. Biochem. (1992) 204: 190–197) was followed. Ligands NN11 (SEQ ID NO: 113), NN19 (SEQ ID NO: 114), NN19.11 (SEQ ID NO: 118), NN19.13 (SEQ ID NO: 119), NN19.14 (SEQ ID NO: 120), NN19.15 (SEQ ID NO: 121), 87 (SEQ ID NO: 54), 87F (SEQ ID NO: 55), 87.7 (SEQ ID NO: 112), 721 (SEQ ID NO: 104), 861 (SEQ ID NO: 49) were tested in this assay and showed an inhibitory effect.

The inhibition and affinity data for ligands 87 and 87.7 suggest a ligand with two domains. The minimal ligand, defined by boundary analysis, corresponds to the high affinity binding domain. A second domain, appended to the binding domain, is responsible for inhibition. The inhibition function may not be sequence dependent.

TABLE I

SELEX CONDITIONS				
Random RNA				
SEQ ID NO:	Name	Sequence		
1	30N1 RNA	5' gggagcucagaaaaaacgcucuaa-30N-uucgacaugaggcccggaucggc 3'		
2	N1 5' Primer	5' ccgaagcttaantacgactctatagggagctcagaataaacgctcaa 3'		
3	N1 3' Primer	5' gccggatccggggcctcatgtcgaa 3'		
4	50N7 RNA*	5' gggaggacgaugcgg-50N-cagacgacugcccca 3'		
5	N7 5' Primer	5' taatcgcactcactatagggagcagcggcgg 3'		
6	N7 3' Primer	5' tcggcgagtgcctcg 3'		
7	50N9 RNA*	5' gggaaaagcgaucacacacaaga-50N-gcuccgcagagaccaaccgagaa 3'		
8	N9 5' Primer	5' taatcgcactcactataggaaaagcgaatcacacaaga 3'		
9	N9 3' Primer	5' ttctcggttggtctctggcggagc 3'		
2'OH SELEX CONDITIONS				
30N1 SELEX				
SELEX	Round	[sPLA ₂]	[RNA]	[tRNA]
Control	1–14	240 nM	2.4 uM	—
Standard	1–5	240 nM	2.4 uM	—

TABLE I-continued

SELEX CONDITIONS				
Competition	6-12	12 nM	120 nM	—
	1-3	240 nM	2.4 μ M	—
	4-14	240 nM	2.4 μ M	0.5 mM

2'NH₂ SELEX CONDITIONS

50N9 & 50N7 SELEX

IMMOBILIZED sPLA₂ PARTITIONING

Round	sPLA ₂ (μ mol)	RNA (μ mol)	Gel Vol	Total Vol	TBSC Eluted RNA	Ab Eluted RNA
1	0.2-2	468	1 μ l	0.5 ml	2.6%	1.9%
2	0.2-2	100	1 μ l	1.0 ml	3.0%	2.6%
3	0.4-4	345	2 μ l	1.0 ml	0.1%	0.03%
4	0.4-4	540	2 μ l	1.0 ml	0.05%	0.03%
5	2-20	730	10 μ l	1.0 ml	0.07%	0.03%
8	2-20	90	10 μ l	1.0 ml	1.0%	0.2%
9	2-20	102	10 μ l	0.5 ml	2.4%	0.3%

NITROCELLULOSE PARTITIONING

Round	[sPLA ₂]	[RNA]	Vol	Net RNA bound
6	25 nM	373 nM	1.5 ml	2.1%
7	10 nM	100 nM	1.5 ml	2.1%
10	5 nM	50 nM	1.5 ml	3.8%
11	5 nM	50 nM	1.5 ml	7.0%

*All C and U have 2'NH₂ substituted for 2'OH for ribose

Ligands

[illegible]

TABLE II-continued

•	Ligands
114	NN19
115	NN2
116	NN41
Truncates and Derivatives	
117	NN19.4
118	NN19.11
119	NN19.13
120	NN19.14
121	NN19.15
122	NS2(9)
Other Sequences	
70	NN3
71	NN4(9)
72	NN1
73	NN6
74	NN7
75	NN22
76	NN45
77	NN40(2)
78	NN18
79	NN30
80	NN39
81	NS20(17)
82	NS39(3)
83	NS38(2)
84	NS4
85	NS12(2)
86	NS27
87	NS11(2)
88	NS1
89	NS49
90	NS48
91	NS13
92	NS10
93	NS14
94	NS6
95	NS18
96	NS7

*Fixed sequences are represented by lower case lettering; evolved sequence by upper case. "-" indicates spacing for alignment. Ligands recovered from the 2OH Competition SELEX are denoted by "t"; F indicates 2OH ligands which contain 2F CTP and 2F UTP in place of CTP and UTP, respectively. Sequences that were isolated more than once, are indicated by the parenthetical number, (n), following the ligand isolate number.

•Sequence ID Number

TABLE III

Ligand	SEQ ID NO	Kd1	Kd2	Mole fraction
A: 2'OH Ligands				
Family I				
71	10	1.3 nM	82 nM	0.60
2	11	1.7 nM	180 nM	0.45
2.3	102	2.6 nM	740 nM	0.55
3	12	1.9 nM	33 nM	0.55
85	16	3.8 nM	92 nM	0.60
93	14	17.2 nM	82 nM	0.50
95	15	4.5 nM	140 nM	0.65
18	17	5.0 nM	240 nM	0.50
54	18	16.6 nM	350 nM	0.70
Family II				
72	103	0.5 nM	270 nM	0.13
72F	21	5.6 nM		
72c	104	4.6 nM	170 nM	0.15
96	22	0.9 nM	130 nM	0.40
79	26	1.7 nM	52 nM	0.35
73t	31	2.4 nM	530 nM	0.40
73tF	32	14.0 nM		
75t	30	0.9 nM	420 nM	0.40
72L2c	106	5.0 nM	360 nM	0.40
11t	36	0.6 nM	110 nM	0.40
11tF	37	7.0 nM		
4	39	0.7 nM	300 nM	0.55
89	41	2.5 nM	62 nM	0.50
35t	40	2.4 nM	170 nM	0.65
Family III				
9t	45	39.4 nM	310 nM	0.25
6t	46	28.0 nM	1830 nM	0.50
83t	48	10.5 nM	170 nM	0.30
86t	49	2.8 nM	450 nM	0.35
86tF	50	12.0 nM		
Family V				
80	53	1.6 nM	300 nM	0.40
87	54	0.8 nM	450 nM	0.50
87F	55	1.2 nM	840 nM	0.50
87.3	109	0.8 nM	720 nM	0.40
87.4	110		4350 nM	
87.5	111	3.1 nM	1320 nM	0.50
87.7	112	0.8 nM	250 nM	0.30
Unrelated Sequence				
1	56	1.4 nM	43 nM	0.25
60	59	0.3 nM	200 nM	0.20
Random RNA				
30N1	1		360 nM	
30N1F	1		35 nM	
B: 2'NH ₂ Ligands				
Family VI				
NN11	60	2.8 nM		
NN27	61	0.4 nM	150 nM	0.2
NN16	62	0.9 nM		
NN10	63	0.4 nM		
NN19	64	0.4 nM		
NN2	65	1.2 nM		
NN11d	66			
NN29	67	2.5 nM		
NN41	68	1.2 nM		
NN5	69	4.6 nM		
NN19.4	117	7.3 nM		
NN19.11	118	0.5 nM		
NN19.13	119	2.2 nM		

TABLE III-continued

Ligand	SEQ ID NO	Kd1	Kd2	Mole fraction
5	NN19.14	120	1.0 nM	
	NN19.15	121	1.7 nM	
	NS2	122	22.0 nM	
Other Sequences				
	NN1	72	21 nM	
10	NN4	71	27 nM	
	NN18	78	71 nM	
	NN22	75	36 nM	
	NN30	79	23 nM	
	NN39	80	52 nM	
	NN40	77	31 nM	
15	NS1	88	42 nM	
	NS4	84	24 nM	
	NS6	94	28 nM	
A: 2'NH ₂ Ligands				
	NS7	96	18 nM	
	NS10	92	22 nM	
20	NS11	87	16 nM	
	NS12	85	40 nM	
	NS13	91	15 nM	
	NS14	93	12 nM	
	NS18	95	52 nM	
	NS39	82	16 nM	
25	NS48	90	42 nM	
	NS49	89	26 nM	
Random 2'NH₂ RNA				
	50N7 RNA	4	71 nM	
	50N9 RNA	7	48 nM	

TABLE IV

Selectivity of sPLA ₂ RNA Ligands K _d (nM) to specified protein*						
Seq. ID #	Ligand	Lysozyme	bFGF	bpPLA2	sPLA ₂	
11	2	1,700	230	20,000	1.7	
20	72	1,500	180	29,000	0.5	
53	80	2,700	240	29,000	1.6	
54	87	2,300	220	20,000	0.8	
1	30N1	1,650	270	22,500	360	

*Standard binding experiments were performed to the specified target protein in TBSC and K_d's is calculated by curve fitting. The ligands bind no better than randomized RNA (30N1) to lysozyme (hen egg-white), human basic fibroblast growth factor basic (bFGF) and bovine pancreatic PLA₂. The sPLA₂ K_d that of the high affinity species.

TABLE V

Selectivity of sPLA ₂ 2'NH ₂ RNA Ligands K _d (nM) to specified protein*						
Seq. ID #	Ligand	Elastase	bFGF	Clq	IgG	sPLA ₂
64	NN19	40	210	—	>5,000	1
121	NN19.15	40	165	1,000	4,300	0.4
7	50N9	70	170	1,000	>5,000	48

*Standard binding experiments were performed to the specified target protein in TBSC and K_d's calculated by curve fitting. The ligands bind no better than randomized RNA (30N1) to human neutrophil elastase, human basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), and human immunoglobulin G (IgG and Clq).

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i i i) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 122

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAANNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN 5 0
 NNNNUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 46 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

C CGAAGCTTA ATACGACTCT ATAGGGAGCT CAGAATAAAC GCTCAA 4 6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

G CCGGATCCG GGCCTCATGT CGAA 2 4

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN 5 0
 NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNCAGAC GACUCGCCCG A 8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

TAATACGACT CACTATAGGG AGGACGATGC GG

3 2

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 17 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

TCGGGCGAGT CGTCCTG

1 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 98 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGANNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN

5 0

NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNGCUCCG CCAGAGACCA ACCGAGAA

9 8

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 41 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

TAATACGACT CACTATAGGG AAAAGCGAAT CATAACAAG A

4 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

TTCTCGGTTG GTCTCTGGCG GAGC

2 4

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 76 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAUCUCAUG CUCGUCGCAC GCGGUAACCU

5 0

AUUUCGACAU GAGGCCCGGA UCCGGC

7 6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

-continued

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAUCUCAU GCUCGUCGCA CGGCGUAACC 5 0
 UAUUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 76 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAAGCUCAU CGUCUCGCAA GGCUGAUCCU 5 0
 AUUUCGACAU GAGGCCCGGA UCCGGC 7 6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAACCUCGC CUAUGUUCGC GCGGCGUAUC 5 0
 CUAUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACAGCCAA UGUGUCCCGU ACGGCGUAUC 5 0
 CUAUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACGCUGGA UACCAUCGCA CGGCGUAUCC 5 0
 UGCUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

-continued

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAAUUGCAU CAUGUACCGC AAGACGUAUU 50
CUAUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAAUCGCAU CAUGUACCGC AAGACGUAUU 50
CUAUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAAUUGCAU CAUGUACCGU AAGACGUAUU 50
CUAUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 78 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAAUUGCAU CAUGUACCGC AAGACGUAUC 50
CUAUUUCGAC AUGAGGCCCG GAUCCGGC 78

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 76 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGACCUCU GCUUACAGCC CGGCUGAGAC 50
ACUUCGACAU GAGGCCCGGA UCCGGC 76

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 76 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-P cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

-continued

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-F uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGACCUCU GCUUACAGCC CGGCUGAGAC 5 0
 ACUUCGACAU GAGGCCCGGA UCCGGC 7 6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 76 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGACCUCU GCUUACAGUU CGGCUGAGAC 5 0
 ACUUCGACAU GAGGCCCGGA UCCGGC 7 6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAUGCCUCU GCUUACGGGU AAUGCCGAGA 5 0
 CACUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAAGUCCUC UCCUACGGU UCGCCGAGA 5 0
 UAAUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 76 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGACCUCU GCUUACAGCC CGGCUGAGAC 5 0
 AUUUCGACAU GAGGCCCGGA UCCGGC 7 6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 76 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGACCUCU GCUUACAGCU CGGCUGAGAC 5 0

-continued

ACUUCGACAU GAGGCCCGGA UCCGGC

7 6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 76 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGACCUCU GCUUACAGUC CGGCUGAGAC

5 0

ACUUCGACAU GAGGCCCGGA UCCGGC

7 6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 76 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGACCUCU GCUUACAGCC CGGCUGAGAC

5 0

GCUUCGACAU GAGGCCCGGA UCCGGC

7 6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGGCCUCU GCUUACGGCU AAUGCCGAGA

5 0

CGCUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC

7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 76 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGANCUCU GCUUACAGCC CGGCUGGGAC

5 0

ACUUCGACAU GAGGCCCGGA UCCGGC

7 6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACUUACAG UUCGGCUGAG AGAAGACGCA

5 0

UACUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC

7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-F cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-F uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACUUACAG UUCGGCUGAG AGAAGACGCA 50
UACUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACUUACAG UUCGGCUGAG ACGAAGAUCG 50
ACCUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACUUACAG GAGAUUCCAU CUCGCUGAGA 50
CGCUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACUUACGG CAGCGAUUGC UGGCCGAGAA 50
ACCUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACUUACGG GUAAAGCCGA GAAAAUGUAU 50
UGCUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

-continued

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-F cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-F uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACUUACGG GUAAAGCCGA GAAAAUGUAU 50
 UGCUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:38:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:38:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAUUGUCUU ACAGGUAAG CUGAGGAAUC 50
 GUUUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:39:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAUGUCUUA CGGGUAAAGC CGAGAAAGUU 50
 UCCUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGGCUGGG UCUUUUACAG GUAAAGCUGA 50
 GAAUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAAGUCUUA CGGGUAAAGC CGAGAAAGUU 50
 UCCUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

-continued

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:42:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 76 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:42:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAUCAUGUC AUUACGGGUA AAGCCGAGUU 5 0
 UCUUCGACAU GAGGCCCGGA UCCGGC 7 6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:43:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:43:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAAUCAUGU CAUUACGGGU AAAGCCGAGU 5 0
 UUCUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACACGAGG GUGGGUGGGU GGCCGAGCGC 5 0
 UUGUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACACGGGG GUGGGUGGGU GGCCGAGCGC 5 0
 UUGUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:46:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:46:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAUGCCUCA UGCCAUGUG GGAGGGUGGG 5 0
 UGGUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:47:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs

-continued

- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACGCCUCA UGCCAACGCG GGAGGGUGGG 50
 UGGUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:48:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACGCCUCA UGCCAACGUG GGAGCGUGGG 50
 UGGUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:49:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:49:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACGCCUCA UGCCAAUGCG GGAGGGUGGG 50
 UGGUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:50:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-F cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-F uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:50:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAACGCCUCA UGCCAAUGCG GGAGGGUGGG 50
 UGGUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:51:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:51:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAUCCGGGA GCUGAAAAAC AUGCCGUUAG 50
 CCGUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:52:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

-continued

(A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:52:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAUCCGCGA GCUGAAAAAC AUGCCGUUAG 5 0
 CCAUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:53:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:53:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGCUCUGG GAUGAUGCCC AGUGUCCAGC 5 0
 AUCUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:54:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:54:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGCUCUGG GAUGAUGCCC ACUGUCCAGC 5 0
 AUCUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:55:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-F cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-F uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:55:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGCUCUGG GAUGAUGCCC ACUGUCCAGC 5 0
 AUCUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:56:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:56:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGCCGAAC CGAAUGGAGG UGGAGGGAUU 5 0
 GCGUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 7 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:57:

-continued

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 76 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:57:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAAACGCU CAAGACCACG UCCGAACGAA CACCGCCACG 50
CAUUCGACAU GAGGCCCGGA UCCGGC 76

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:58:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:58:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAAACGCU CAACCAACGA CACUCACGCA UUGCCCACGA 50
ACGUUCGACA UGAGGCCCGG AUCCGGC 77

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:59:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 78 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:59:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAAACGCU CAAACAACGG CCCACACGGG AGAUCCGAGA 50
AAAGUUCGAC AUGAGGCCCG GAUCCGGC 78

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:60:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 99 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:60:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACCGGCC GGGGAAACCC GAGGUCCGAG 50
GUAACGCAUG GCGCCUCACC GAGUCGCUCC GCCAGAGACC AACCGAGAA 99

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:61:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 99 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:61:

-continued

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACCGGCC GGGGAAACCC GAGGUCCGAU	5 0
GUAACGCAUG GCGCCUCACC GAGUCGCUCC GCCAGAGACC AACCGAGAA	9 9

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:62:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 99 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:62:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACCGGCC GGGGAAACCC GAGAUCGAG	5 0
GUAACGCAUG GCGCCUCACC GAGUCGCUCC GCCAGAGACC AACCGAGAA	9 9

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:63:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 97 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:63:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACCGGCC GCGGCCAUAG CCGAGAUCG	5 0
AGGUGUACG AUGACAACUC AGUGCUCGCG CAGAGACCAA CCGAGAA	9 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:64:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 96 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:64:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACCGGCC GCGGCCAUAG CCGAGAUCG	5 0
AGGUGUUGAA CGAUAACUCG GUGCUCGCGC AGAGACCAAC CGAGAA	9 6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:65:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 99 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

-continued

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:65:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGAGACCGG CCAGCCAAGG CGCUGAGAUC 5 0
CGAGGUUUA GAACCCAUCG GGUUGGCUCC GCCAGAGACC AACCGAGAA 9 9

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:66:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 99 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:66:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACCGGCC CGGUAUGUAG CCGGAGAUGC 5 0
GAGACUUGCU GAACGAGGUG CCACGGCUCC GCCAGAGACC AACCGAGAA 9 9

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:67:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 99 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:67:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACCGGCC CGGUGUGUAG CCGGAGAUGC 5 0
GAGACUUGCU GAACGAGGUG CCACGGCUCC GCCAGAGACC AACCGAGAA 9 9

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:68:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 99 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:68:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACCGGCC CGGUGUGCAG CCGGAGAUGC 5 0
GAGACUUGCU GAACAAGGUG CCACGGCUCC GCCAGAGACC AACCGAGAA 9 9

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:69:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 99 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

-continued

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:69:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACCGGCC CCGCCAAUCA AGGGAGAUGC	5 0
GAGGAAUUGG AAUGUUUGUG AGUGAGCUCC GCCAGAGACC AACCGAGAA	9 9

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:70:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 98 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:70:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGAGUGUGC GGUGCAUGC UGGUGAAAGG	5 0
GGGGUGGGGA AGAAAAACCG GCCCGCUCCG CCAGAGACCA ACCGAGAA	9 8

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:71:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 98 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:71:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGAGUGUGC GGUGCAUGC UGGUGAAAGG	5 0
UGGGUUGUGG AGGAAGACCG UGCCGCUCCG CCAGAGACCA ACCGAGAA	9 8

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:72:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 98 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:72:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACGGCGA GCAUGC GGCG AGUGGAGGGG	5 0
GACUGAUGGA GGGCGAGACC GUGUGC CUCCG CCAGAGACCA ACCGAGAA	9 8

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:73:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 98 base pairs

-continued

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:73:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACGGCGA GCAGGCGGCG AGUGGAGGAG	50
GACUGAUGGA GGGCGAGACC GCAGGCUCCG CCAGAGACCA ACCGAGAA	98

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:74:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 98 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:74:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACGGCGA GCAAGCGGCG AGUGGAGGAG	50
GACUGAUGGA GGGCGAGACC GCAAGCUCCG CCAGAGACCA ACCGAGAA	98

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:75:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 98 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:75:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACGGCGA GCAUGCGGCG AGUGGAGGAG	50
GACUGAUGGA GGGCGAGACC GUGUGCUCCG CCAGAGACCA ACCGAGAA	98

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:76:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 98 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:76:

GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACGGCGA GCAGGCGGCG AGUGGAGGAG	50
GACUGAUGGA GGGCGAGACC GCGUGCUCCG CCAGAGACCA ACCGAGAA	98

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:77:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 98 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:77:

```
GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACCCCUU GAGCUCGUGA CGCAGGAGGA      5 0
GGGCCGAGGA GGAAAGUCGU CACAGCUCCG CCAGAGACCA ACCGAGAA      9 8
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:78:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 98 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:78:

```
GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGAGGAUGG CGGCAAGGCG CGAAAGGGAG      5 0
GAUCGAGGAG GAAUCGCGUC AGGAGCUCCG CCAGAGACCA ACCGAGAA      9 8
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:79:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 97 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:79:

```
GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGAGCCAGC GAGUGUCGAC AGUGUGGGUG      5 0
GAAGUGACGG GAGGAUUGGA GACGCUCCGC CAGAGACCAA CCGAGAA      9 7
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:80:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 96 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:80:

```
GGGAAAAGCG AAUCAUACAC AAGACUGGUU GUGCGGACCC AGUGAGUGGG      5 0
```

AGGACGUGAG GGUGGCAGCU GGGCUCCGCC AGAGACCAAC CGAGAA

9 6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:81:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:81:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGAGGGU GGAUCGUGGA GGAAAAGCAU CGUGUGUAAC
CGAACCGAUC GUGG Y CAGAC GACUCGCCCCG A

5 0

8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:82:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:82:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGGUAGG GAUGAAGUGC GAUGUGAAUC CGGGUGCUAG
CGAUGAUGUG UGCCCCAGAC GACUCGCCCCG A

5 0

8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:83:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:83:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGGUAGG GAGACAGACA CACACGCGGA AAGUAGAGCC
AUCGUAACAU GCCCCAGAC GACUCGCCCCG A

5 0

8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:84:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

-continued

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:84:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGGUAGG GAUAAGCGAG UGUACAGCGA AUACGACUCG 5 0
GAAUGCUUGG UGCGCCAGAC GACUCGCCCG A 8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:85:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:85:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGUGAAA GAGAAAGGUU GAGAUGAUUA CAAGCGAAUU 5 0
GGAUAAGUGU CUGGCCAGAC GACUCGCCCG A 8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:86:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 85 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:86:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGUGAAA UGAGAAAUGG AUUGAUGAUG AUUACAAGAG 5 0
AAUUGGAUAA GUGUCUGGUC AGACGACUCG CCCGA 8 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:87:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:87:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGGAGGG AAGGUGGAA CGGAACUCCG AUAAAGCUGU 5 0
ACAAGUACGU GGGGUCAGAC GACUCGCCCG A 8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:88:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

-continued

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:88:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGAUAAG GAGGAGCAAG CGAGAAAUUG AGAAGUAACA 5 0
 AGAUCGACAU GGGCCCAGAC GACUCGCCCCG A 8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:89:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:89:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGAUAAG GAUAAGAUCG AACGAGAGUG AACAAAGUUA 5 0
 AAUACAGUCU GGGGGCAGAC GACUCGCCCCG A 8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:90:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:90:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGGCUAA GGGAAGACAA UGAGAUAGCA GACAAUCAAC 5 0
 UACACCCAUG UGCGUCAGAC GACUCGCCCCG A 8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:91:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:91:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGUGAGC UUAGGAUAGG AGCAACAAGU AGAGUAGAGU 5 0
 GAUAACUAGG GUGGCCAGAC GACUCGCCCCG A 8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:92:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

-continued

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:92:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGUGACA AAUGAGCAAG UAGCGAUAGA UGUGAUGGAC 5 0
AGAGACAGCC GGGGCCAGAC GACUCGCCCCG A 8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:93:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:93:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGAA AUG UGUUAGUGAA UGAUUGAGAG AAGAUAGAUG 5 0
AUGUUGAAGU CUGGCCAGAC GACUCGCCCCG A 8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:94:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:94:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGAACUA AAAGACAGAG AGAAAACGAC AAUACGAAGU 5 0
ACAUUAUACC CUGGCCAGAC GACUCGCCCCG A 8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:95:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:95:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGAAGUA GAUGAUGGAU UGAGAUGUAA GUGUCAGUAU 5 0
GAAGAGUCUC UGGGCCAGAC GACUCGCCCCG A 8 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:96:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:96:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGAGGAA AUGAAGUAGU GAGAGUAUAA CAUGAUUAUG
AAUACGUGAU GUGGCCAGAC GACUCGCCCCG A

50

81

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:97:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:97:

Y MUCAUGUH Y CG Y AMGR CGU AU Y C-
UAU

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:98:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:98:

CUCWRCUUAC RGB Y MVGC Y G AGA

23

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:99:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 19 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:99:

MA Y GNGGGWG GGUGGGUGG

19

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:100:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 34 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:100:

RAGACCGGCC NGSNNNNNNN SCNGAGAUCC GAGG

34

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:101:

-continued

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:101:

CUCAUUGCUC GUCGCACGGC GUAACCUAAU UCGACAUGA 3 9

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:102:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 43 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:102:

GGUCUCAUUG CUCGUCGCAC GCGGUAACCU AUUUCGACAU GAG 4 3

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:103:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 42 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:103:

AGACCUCUGC UUACAGCCCG GCUGAGACAC UUCGACAUGA GG 4 2

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:104:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 48 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:104:

UAAACGCUCA ACUUACAGUU CGGCUGAGAC GAAGAUCGAC CUUCGACA 4 8

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:105:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 48 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:105:

GGGAAGACCU CUGCUUACAG CCCGGCUGAG ACACUUCGAC AUGAGGCC 4 8

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:106:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 53 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:106:

GGGAUAAACG CUCAACUAC AGUUCGGCUG AGACGAAGAU CGACCUUCGA 5 0
 CAU 5 3

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:107:

-continued

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 59 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x 1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:107:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGCUCUGG GAUGAUGCCC AGUGUCCAGC 5 0
 AUCUUCGAC 5 9

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:108:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 59 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x 1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:108:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGCUCUGG GAUGAUGCCC ACUGUCCAGC 5 0
 AUCUUCGAC 5 9

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:109:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 62 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x 1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:109:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGCUCUGG GAUGAUGCCC ACUGUCCAGC 5 0
 AUCUUCGACA UG 6 2

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:110:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 61 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x 1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:110:

GGAGCUCAGA AUAACGCU C AAGCUCUGG AUGAUGCCCA CUGUCCAGCA 5 0
 UCUUCGACAU G 6 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:111:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 55 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x 1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:111:

GGGAGCUAUA AACGCAGCUC UGGGAUGAUG CCCACUGUCC AGCAUCUUCG 5 0
 ACAUG 5 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:112:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 83 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:112:

GGGAGCUCAG AAUAAACGCU CAAGCUCUGG GAUGAUGCCC ACUGUCCAGC 5 0
AUCUUCGACA UGUGUAGCUA AACAGCUUUA GGA 8 3

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:113:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 38 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:113:

AAGACCGGCC GGGGAAACCC GAGGUCCGAG GUAACGCA 3 8

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:114:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 38 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:114:

AAGACCGGCC GCGGCCAUAG CCGAGAUCCG AGGUGUUG 3 8

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:115:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 38 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:115:

GAGACCGGCC AGCCAAGGCG CUGAGAUCCG AGGUUUCA 3 8

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:116:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 41 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:116:

AAGACCGGCC CGGUGUGCAG CCGGAGAUCC GAGACUUGCU G

4 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:117:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 47 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:117:

GGGAAAAGAA GACCGGCCCG CGCCAUAGCC GAGAUCGAG GUGUUGA

4 7

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:118:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 66 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:118:

GGGAAAAGAA GACCGGCCCG CGCCAUAGCC GAGAUCGAG GUGUUGAACG

5 0

AUAGACCAAC CGAGAA

6 6

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:119:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 60 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:119:

GGGAAAAGAA GACCGGCCCG CGCCAUAGCC GAGAUCGAG GUGUUGAGAC

5 0

CAACCGAGAA

6 0

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:120:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 59 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:120:

-continued

GGGAAAAGAA GACCGGCCGG CGCCAUAGCC GAGAUCCGAG GUGUUGAACG 5 0
AUCCGAGAA 5 9

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:121:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 53 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:121:

GGGAAAAGAA GACCGGCCGG CGCCAUAGCC GAGAUCCGAG GUGUUGCCGA 5 0
GAA 5 3

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:122:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL C'S ARE 2'-NH₂ cytosine

(i x) FEATURE:

- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: ALL U'S ARE 2'-NH₂ uracil

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:122:

GGGAGGACGA UGCGGUAGUA ACGGAUACUG AUCCGAGGUU AUAGUCACUA 5 0
UAUCAUCCGC UGCGCCAGAC GACUCGCCCG A 8 1

We claim:

1. A method for identifying nucleic acid ligands and nucleic acid ligand sequences to secretory phospholipase A₂ (sPLA₂) comprising:

- a) contacting a candidate mixture of nucleic acids with sPLA₂, wherein nucleic acids having an increased affinity to the sPLA₂ relative to the candidate mixture may be partitioned from the remainder of the candidate mixture;
 - b) partitioning the increased affinity nucleic acids from the remainder of the candidate mixture; and
 - c) amplifying the increased affinity nucleic acids to yield a mixture of nucleic acids enriched for nucleic acid sequences with relatively higher affinity and specificity for binding to sPLA₂, whereby nucleic acid ligands and nucleic acid ligand sequences of sPLA₂ may be identified.
2. The method of claim 1 further comprising:
- d) repeating steps a), b) and c).
3. The method of claim 1 wherein said candidate mixture is comprised of single-stranded nucleic acids.

4. The method of claim 3 wherein said single-stranded nucleic acids are ribonucleic acids.

5. The method of claim 3 wherein said single-stranded nucleic acids are deoxyribonucleic acids.

6. A nucleic acid ligand to sPLA₂ identified according to the method of claim 1.

7. A purified and isolated non-naturally occurring nucleic acid ligand to secretory phospholipase A₂ (sPLA₂).

8. The nucleic acid ligand of claim 7 which is a ribonucleic acid ligand.

9. The RNA ligand of claim 8 wherein said RNA ligand is selected from the group consisting of the nucleotide sequences set forth in Table II, SEQ ID NOS:10-122.

10. A purified and isolated non-naturally occurring RNA ligand to sPLA₂ comprising the sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 97-100.

11. The ligand of claim 7 wherein said ligand comprises a chemically modified pyrimidine base selected from the group consisting of 2'-NH₂ pyrimidines and 2'-F pyrimidines.

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